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CLINICAL DOCUMENTATION

Diabetes with Complications

Diabetes is a chronic disease that can cause many complications that affect almost all of the body's systems. These complications can be acute (sudden and severe) or chronic, and they can be disabling or even life-threatening. The risk of complications increases the longer someone has diabetes and the less their blood sugar is controlled. Diabetes and any complications should always be coded to the highest specificity and represent full disease burden of the patient.

ICD-10 CODES

E11.21 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic nephropathy

E11.22 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic chronic kidney disease

E11.29 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other diabetic kidney complication

E11.3- Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic retinopathy

E11.36 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic cataract

E11.40 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic neuropathy, unspecified

E11.41 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic mononeuropathy

E11.42 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic polyneuropathy

E11.43 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic autonomic (poly)neuropathy

E11.44 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic amyotrophy

E11.49 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other diabetic neurological complication

E11.51 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic peripheral angiopathy without gangrene

E11.52 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic peripheral angiopathy with gangrene

E11.59 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other circulatory complications

E11.610 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic neuropathic arthropathy

E11.618 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other diabetic arthropathy

E11.620 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic dermatitis

E11.621 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with foot ulcer

E11.622 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other skin ulcer

E11.628 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other skin complications

E11.630 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with periodontal disease

E11.638 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other oral complications

E11.69 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other specified complication

DOCUMENTATION ELEMENTS

MEAT

Include elements of MEAT in documentation to clinically support diabetes and any associated complications.

Monitor: Labs (glucose and HgA1c), glucose logs, monitoring of HbA1C, glucose levels, urinalysis results, blood sugar logs, medication adjustments, or modifying factors of the condition

Evaluation: Interpreting labs, checking for hyper/hypoglycemia, fundoscopic, vascular, and neurological examinations

Assessment: Final clinical diagnosis of condition and associated conditions or contributing factors; including type, status, and severity.

Treatment: Medications (e.g. metformin, janumet, levemir), insulin pump, weight management, diet and exercise, blood sugar control education, referrals as appropriate, lab orders for diabetes (e.g. CMP, HbA1C), complication status (e.g. GFR), or diagnostic testing/radiology (e.g. HRT, EMG)

Final Assessment Details

Include DSP for each addressed condition impacting treatment and patient care.

Diagnosis
- **Diabetes Diagnosis**
  - Diabetes Type (by type)
- **Secondary Related Condition(s)**
  - Specified Condition
  - Documented as related to the presence of the diabetes

Status
- **Active** (no curative history)
  - Diabetes
  - Secondary Condition
- **Historical** (curative measure successful)
  - Diabetes
  - Secondary Condition

Plan
- Diabetes
  - Pharmacologic
  - Other BS Control Measures
  - Referrals
- Secondary Condition
  - Medical Management
  - Surgical Intervention

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BEST PRACTICES & TIPS

- Only **one type** of diabetes should be present in the note. Pre-diabetic should **not** be used synonymously with a confirmed diagnosis of diabetes.

- **Specificity is key!** Always indicate the type of diabetes, the specific secondary condition , and use verbiage to solidify that the secondary was caused by the diabetes.

- When documenting diabetic complications, be sure to document **all complications** that are present to get a complete picture of the patients' health status.

- DSP should be applied for all complications **as well as** for the underlying diabetes. Status should be apparent by using descriptive words to clarify the presence and severity of the illnesses. (Chronic, acute, symptomatic, mild, severe, newly identified, resolved, uncontrolled, etc.)

- Documentation should **always include** evidence of MEAT for diabetes as well as any secondary conditions. Incorporate tests, imaging, signs and symptoms of each disease and document any and all associated treatments with each corresponding final diagnosis.

- If a secondary condition was resolved it is **important** to document this as a personal history as it may impact future care. The underlying cause of diabetes may still be reported as active as long as it is still present.

- **Avoid** documenting active diabetes as a "history of" as this suggests a resolved status and may cause conflict within the documentation.

- Confirmation should be found within the documentation representing the **cause and effect** relationship between the secondary condition that is attributed to the presence of diabetes . Language to help show this relationship may include, 'due to,' 'secondary to,' or 'associated with.'

For more resources go to:
HIOSCAR.COM/PROVIDERS/RESOURCES